

# THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL. I. NO

BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1891.

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CAPITAL PAID UP - \$1,500,000. RESERVE FUND - \$700,000.

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1st p.

### A JUNIOR CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held in the offices of Messrs. Daly & Coldwell, on Monday evening, at 8.30 to determine the advisability of forming a Junior Liberal Conservative Association in the city of Brandon.

Mr. Cliffe was called to the chair and Mr. Williams was appointed secretary.

Mr. Long - Mr. Sharp - That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable that a Junior Liberal Conservative Association should be formed, to further the interests of the Conservative party in the city of Brandon, working in conjunction with the Liberal Conservative Association in the city; and, therefore, that the young men present agree to organize themselves into such an association. - Carried.

Mr. Lipsett - Mr. R. A. F. Moore - That the officers of this association consist of a president, a vice-president for each ward, secretary-treasurer and an executive composed of one from each ward, and that the officers of the association be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. - Carried.

Mr. Lipsett - Mr. Sharp - That Mr. W. A. Lang be President of the Association. - Carried.

Mr. Sharp - Mr. Lipsett - That Mr. Alex. Trotter be Vice-President for Ward No. 1. - Carried.

Mr. Lang - Mr. Montgomery - That Mr. Jasper Nation be Vice-President of Ward No. 2. - Carried.

Mr. Montgomery - Mr. Fawcett - That Mr. Thos. Sharp be Vice-President for Ward 3. - Carried.

Mr. Lang - Mr. Douglas - That Mr. J. A. Montgomery be Vice-President for Ward 4. - Carried.

Mr. Sharp - Mr. Williams - That Mr. Jos. Quinn, jr., be Secretary of this association. - Carried.

Mr. Montgomery - Mr. Lang - That Mr. J. C. Sinclair be Treasurer of this association. - Carried.

Mr. Sharp - Mr. Fawcett - That Mr. J. S. Richards be Executive of Ward 1. - Carried.

Mr. Lang - Mr. Montgomery - That Mr. E. L. Christie be Executive of Ward 2. - Carried.

Mr. Sinclair - Mr. Lipsett - That Mr. R. G. Macdonald be Executive of Ward 3. - Carried.

Mr. Douglas - Mr. Moore - That Mr. Richard Davidson be Executive of Ward 4. - Carried.

Mr. Sinclair - Mr. Laidlaw - That a committee composed of the officers of the association be formed for the purpose of drafting a Constitution and By-laws, and submit the same to the consideration of a meeting to be convened by the President. - Carried.

Excellent speeches were then made by Mr. T. Mayne, M.P., Mr. C. Cliffe, Mr. W. A. Lang and Mr. Sharp.

Next meeting will be held at the call of the President. The association starts out under excellent auspices and will doubtless as occasions present themselves do excellent work for the party and the province.

### CITY COUNCIL.

The Mayor and Aldermen were all present.

### REPORTS.

Board of Works recommended the payment of the following:

E. J. Barclay, \$ 69 26

Payables, 64 00

Treasurer, 252 52

Cope's 11th progressive estimate, 764 60

Extra, 405 00

W. H. McIntyre, 15 00

That chairman be instructed to purchase a watch as occasion present themselves.

That clerk of Works' report be filed. Report adopted.

Fire, Water and Light reported, recommending the payment of the following:

Treasurer, \$ 8 50

John Callender, 8 00

Parrish & Lindsay, 24 55

John H. Bagg, 4 00

That communication from A. R. Craig be read.

That report of Chief of Police be filed. That Mr. W. H. Leyburn be appointed as extra policeman for 3 months. Report adopted.

Finance and Assessment recommending the payment of the following:

Treasurer, \$ 22 26

do, 50 00

That the application of J. S. Hicks for billiard license be granted.

That clerk be instructed to telegraph R. W. Smith re his communication.

That communication of Sifton & Philp be by-laws be filed.

That D. M. McMillan's communication re debentures be referred to council.

City solicitor re water works legislation be filed.

Report adopted.

MOTIONS.

Coldwell - Filling - That report of Finance Committee be amended and that

Treasurer be instructed to pay the auditors the sum of \$75 each according to by-law 315, they having completed their duties. - Carried.

Pilling - Coldwell - That the chairman of Health and Relief be instructed to procure a ticket and have Mrs. McRitchie sent to the home for incurables at Portage la Prairie. - Carried.

Coldwell - Pilling - That the City Solicitor be requested to report to this council the reasons given for quashing by-law 311. - Carried.

Coldwell - Filling - That City Clerk be instructed to furnish the solicitor for Mr. Wilson Smith with all necessary information and documents to enable him to pass the title of the \$55,000 debentures and that the Mayor and Treasurer be instructed to complete the issue of said debentures and hand the same to Imperial Bank to be forwarded to Montreal and delivered upon payment for the purchase money and exchange. - Carried.

Pilling - Coldwell - That chairman of Board of Works be instructed to hire a competent foreman by the day to superintend the public works recommended and also to hire at \$3 per day the necessary teams and teamsters. - Carried.

Council adjourned.

### HAS BECOME A NUISANCE.

THE C. P. R. WILL USE HARSH MEANS TO STOP IT.

For some time past it became a habitual custom for a number of young men and boys to run through the cars from end to end upon the arrival of the evening train. These parties had no better object in view than idle curiosity and the custom has become a nuisance as even the colonist cars, in which ladies and children had retired for the night, were not free from their intrusion. Some of these parties did not even confine themselves to walking through the cars and staring at the occupants but in many cases would make coarse rude remarks on the appearance of the occupants. The thing has become such an intolerable nuisance that the C. P. R. officials are determined to stop it. Mr. Bogue, the station agent here, has received instructions from his superiors to use harsh measures, if quiet means fail, to have the thing stopped. Of course the harsh means referred to is nothing more nor less than call in the officers of the law. These in the habit of running through the cars had better find some other way of putting in their spare time.

### Epworth League Literary Meeting.

The Epworth League of the Brandon Methodist Church held their monthly Literary Meeting on Monday evening the 20th inst. and was a grand success. The Sunday School Choir furnished music very suitable for the occasion for which they deserve credit.

The programme arranged for the evening was as follows:

Song by the choir "Our Battle Hymn" next came reading of the Epworth Journal, next song by the League, next was a reading by Miss Carly; next was a song by the choir; next came five minutes intermission for the purpose of having a social time. The programme was again proceeded with by a "Discussion" Spare moments and how to use them by Messrs. T. M. Maize - Holle - Adams; next song by choir "Climbing Jack's Ladder" which was greeted with rounds of applause.

The president then called upon Messrs. Hull and Johnstone, for short addresses as they both had been away from Brandon for some time, and while in Brandon both had been workers in the church. The programme being concluded the meeting was closed with a song by the League and the Benediction.

### MARKETS.

Wheat - It is almost useless making quotations for this grain as there is so little coming in. The few loads, that were on the market on Tuesday sold at from 80cts for an inferior grade to 84cts for the best samples.

Oats - Not in as good demand and 34cts is now the ruling price, although as high as 41cts was paid for a good clean sample for seed.

Barley - Quite a number of enquiries for samples for seed and such now readily sell for 35cts.

### CATTLE MARKET.

There has been a good demand for newly calved cows. Prices range from \$32 to \$42 for the best. Dealers are beginning to make arrangements for purchasing and shipping fat cattle. The prices quoted to us are from 3 to 3 1/2 cts a lb. The latter price would only be paid for steers fit for shipping.

Fat sheep are very scarce and the butchers have hard work to get a supply for their customers. From 5 to 5 1/2 cts live weight is what has been paid for the few that have been brought in.

Pork is also scarce with most of the butchers and as high as \$6.50 per 100 lbs has been paid for well fatted young hogs.

### PROVISIONS.

Butter - Continues to be at scarce commodity, so scarce indeed that some of the grocers have been retailing it at 35 cts a lb. Good fresh rolls would sell at present at from 25 cts to 30 cts a lb.

Eggs - very plentiful and now bring but 1 1/2 cts a dozen in trade.

Potatoes are quoted to us at from 28 to 30 cts a bushel.

Hay still continues scarce and owners of horses are mainly using baled which in small lots is sold at \$12 a ton.

### Experimental Farm Cattle.

The experimental farm at Brandon has been singularly fortunate, so far, in the amount of sincere and well sustained commendation it has received from all classes of visitors. That appreciation has been, if possible, stronger from the men most familiar with its operations. It is but justice to say that the other farms and managers, of which less is known here, find equally genuine appreciation from those who visit them. In addition to all his other good work, Mr. Bedford, the manager of the Brandon farm, is now preaching that which it is his business to practice, and he is becoming a familiar figure on the institute platform. But there are limitations to even Mr. Bedford's usefulness, and it becomes a question, not very far off in the future, how much further on the Brandon farm and its popular manager can go in the service of the country, and how best that service can be rendered. There is in the new barn built last year on the Brandon farm considerable accommodation for cattle and other stock, with the evident intention that it shall be shortly put to actual use. Should it be used to breed thoroughbred stock for the use of the country at large, as the land is now being used, with great advantage for raising pure and reliable stock, it is necessary and proper that the government should undertake experiments, that without trenching on the work of the men all around, who make stock breeding their business and means of living, would still be of great value, though not of a kind that could well be undertaken by any private breeder and feeder at his own cost. It would scarcely be fair, it seems to the Farmer, to the men who have put their money into, say, Shorthorn breeding, to have public money put into an enterprise which they, as skilled specialists, can manage better than the government itself can do, without employing a stock specialist also. And it would not, perhaps, be fair that Mr. Bedford should be asked to endanger his well established reputation as a manager and experimenter by having more men put into his hands than he could well handle.

If this be a fair statement of the situation at the Brandon experimental farm in what way can its stock accommodation be put to use so as best to serve the country and at the same time keep in the direct line of its proper operations as an experiment station? A good many lines might be indicated as a reply to this question, but as cattle are a great feature in good mixed farming it would be well to take them as an example of the line in which the station could be advanced the public interests. It would be only reasonable that a few representatives of the leading breeds should be kept, but as few as possible, consistent with the object for which they are to be kept. They ought to be, if not the very best, a good way above the average in quality. For beef purposes, especially, a good cross is generally held to make most profit. Let the very strong propensity of the gateway, for example, be tested in a cross with pure or graded Shorthorn females, and if need be, the second and third cross be tried along the same line. Dairy breeding on the dairy shorthorn, the Ayrshire, Holstein and Jersey, and their crosses should be tried the same way. The certainty of most interesting and instructive developments.

But there are simpler and easier and less protracted experiments, in feeding especially, in which the country is specially interested, and yet are of so commonplace a character that they might escape the notice of the Minister of Agriculture and his skilled advisers. How to economise the straw, thousands of tons of which have year by year been made a bonfire - how best to feed a common beef steer on a ration of straw, with a little linseed cake or chopped feed in winter and natural grass in summer, - on what ration he can most quickly and cheaply be finished by the ordinary farmer, - whether the thoroughbred or the hardiest and most profitable feeder, and whether they can be best handled out doors with common cheap feed, as some very practical men assert, or whether it is more profitable to provide proper shelter - these and more trials along the same line, can be taken up and fairly well worked out before the more intricate problems of breeding could be more than well begun. It is in no spirit of impatient intrusion that the Farmer has taken up this subject. Voicing and interpreting as it does both the wishes and wants of the farming community, it puts forth these suggestions that they may be discussed by its readers and that their views may be elicited. The Dominion Minister of Agriculture has good sense enough to seek, as he has all along done, the most profitable fields of action, and the kind of work in those fields that will best serve the public interest and prove most instructive to the practical inquirer. - Nor-West Farmer.

### THE MOREWOOD STRIKERS.

Greensburg, Pa., April 16. - Coroner Wakefield's jury in the Morewood riot case re-convened here to-day, with a very large attendance from the vicinity of the riot. The testimony was very damaging to the strikers. The witnesses stated that the rioters, about 200 in number, had been very disorderly during the march to Morewood, having stoned several houses and threatened to kill several male occupants for refusing to join in the raid. They had threatened to burn the company's store and destroy the ovens at Morewood, had threatened the deputies with violence, and were armed with clubs and stones, some having revolvers which they frequently fired. The testimony of the secretary of the Miners' Union, in the main corroborated the evidence by the deputies.

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I. R. STROME,

Rossar Avenue.



## Avenge at Last.

CHAPTER IX.

It was several weeks before either Eugene or his mother took any steps to learn any particulars of the man who bore such a strange resemblance to Alphonse Bregy.

Eugene had opened a grocery in Harlem, and one day while in a drug store he was looking over the directory, without any special object other than to pass the time while the clerk filled a prescription for his mother.

When he turned to the "E's" the thought flashed through his mind to look for Mr. Emerick's address. He found it, and, taking a note-book from his pocket, he entered both the residence address and that of the office.

The first time he was down-town he sought out the place on Pearl street and entering the office he inquired of one of the clerks if Mr. Emerick was in. Had Mr. Emerick been there Eugene would hardly have known how to act, but he had good reason to believe that the gentleman for whom he was inquiring was in a foreign land; so he took the risk in order to get a look round the office and try to learn something of his whereabouts.

It chanced that the clerk to whom Eugene addressed his inquiry was Gooch, and it also happened that Mr. Hellow had forgotten to tell that individual not to inform any one where Mr. Emerick had gone. Consequently when Eugene asked: "Is Mr. Emerick in?" Gooch replied: "No, sir, he is not. He is at Buenos Ayres by this time."

"How soon will he return?" asked Eugene.

"It may be next month, may be next year and may be never," was the reply.

"Poor chance of seeing this father of mine," thought Eugene.

Then, after a moment's pause, he turned to the clerk and merely said: "Thank you, good-day," and turned on his heel.

The door of the office was fitted with a patent spring and as the door was closing quietly Eugene heard a voice call out inside:

"Gooch, you fool, why did you tell that fellow that Mr. Emerick was in Buenos Ayres?"

The closing of the door shut off the reply, but the remark set Eugene to wondering, and when he reached home he told his mother what he had heard. "Eugene," said his mother, "I am as sure as I am living that the man who went aboard that steamer is your father and if I had the money to do it I would follow him to Buenos Ayres or any other place until I forced him to acknowledge us."

"The only thing that we can do, mother, is to wait until we can make enough money to afford to travel so far. In the meantime he may come back to New York; I don't know, but I am going to keep a sharp lookout for him. But," continued Eugene after a pause, "He may never come back. That is what the clerk said."

"Then all we can do is to wait and hope that he will come across our path," said his mother.

The new kind of life had very much improved Mrs. Bregy's appearance. Her face wore its natural color again and in her new clothes she looked very different from the poor castaway who used to sell the evening papers at the Brooklyn ferries.

Eugene's business prospered. He was making money in his store and by the end of December he had bought himself a horse and wagon. This brought him still more trade and consequently he found his mother's assistance of great value to him. He hired a boy but usually delivered the groceries himself, for he found it such a hard task to get a boy whom he could trust to collect small accounts that this plan was quite necessary.

One day, shortly after New Year's, Eugene had gone out on a rather long round with a big load and when he returned by the time his mother expected him. She was a nervous woman and his prolonged absence made her anxious. Every now and again she would go to the door and peer up and down the street to see if he was coming; but he came not, she endeavored to quiet herself by thinking of the heavy load he had and supposed that he was delayed delivering it, but when evening came and it commenced to get dark she was undisguisedly alarmed and openly expressed her fears that some harm had happened to him.

Some of the people from the neighborhood would drop in to make purchases, yet somehow she could get no one to sympathize with her; everybody had a suggestion or theory to advance, but nobody believed any harm had happened Eugene. One old woman who came in said: "Mebbo he's off on a lark."

To this remark Mrs. Bregy gave such an indignant denial that a noisy warfare of words at once ensued in which Mrs. Bregy came out second best. Her combatant was evidently more experienced in this kind of skirmishing and maintained an even temper while the French woman lost hers altogether.

This virago had not been gone from the store many minutes when a respectable Irish woman came in to make a few purchases.

When she had what she wanted she inquired: "And where's yer boy to-night?"

"That is more than I can tell, Mrs. Dennis. I have been expecting him back every minute, for more than two hours. He went out to deliver some groceries with the horse and wagon and I fear some harm has happened him."

"Shure and I hope no harm has happened him at all. It's a foine young man that he is and I'd be sorry to hear it."

"Something must have happened or he would be here by this time."

Mrs. Dennis belonged to a class of people who, when they wish to comfort any one, think it is best done by relating their own grievances. These latter-day disciples of Balaad the Shubite and

his friends cherish the idea that misery loves company, and act accordingly; otherwise it must be that they have no thought, and raise improbable questions which sink like knives into the hearts of their listeners. Any person who has ever had a comforter of this kind can form an idea what Mrs. Bregy's feelings were when her customer sat down on a soap box and said:

"It was just about this time o'night last winter when they brought me word that me old man was lying over to 'hospital beyant' the Sixth avenue wid his leg broke. Shure it was a great blow to me, and there he lay cussin' and groanin' all that blessed cold winter."

"Don't talk like that," said Mrs. Bregy. "If any harm has come to Eugene, I shall die."

But the old Irish woman had to relate a few more such incidents before she went away, and after she had gone Mrs. Bregy sat down and thought that the old woman was probably right and something dreadful must have happened. Then she decided it was no use to sit and wonder. She would close



"AN' THERE HE LAY CUSIN' AN' GROANIN' ALL WINTER."

the store and go out to make inquiries. She called the boy and commenced carrying the things in from the door when a policeman drove up in Eugene's wagon, but without Eugene.

Mrs. Bregy's heart gave a bound, but she managed to cry out: "What is the matter? What has happened to my son?"

"Don't get excited, mam. He is not locked up, but he met with a slight accident and is lying over at the Roosevelt hospital, and if you will go with me I will drive you to him."

"Of course I will go with you," said the now thoroughly excited woman. "Just wait while I close the store."

The policeman happened to be a very kind sort of man, so he helped her to carry in the boxes and roll the barrels from the doorway. Then he sat in the wagon while she put on her bonnet, and in a few moments they were going down-town at a rattling pace.

On the way the policeman told Mrs. Bregy that her son met with the accident in crossing the entrance to Central Park. The horses attached to a lady's carriage had taken fright just as they emerged from the park and had run into Eugene's wagon, which was upset, together with the lady's vehicle. The lady had miraculously escaped without injury, but Eugene had been taken in an ambulance to the hospital. Had his wagon been loaded, the policeman said, it would not have been upset, but Eugene had delivered his goods and was driving home.

The policeman was very chatty, and the mother's suspense in going to the hospital was consequently considerably lessened.

When she arrived there the surgeons told her that her son could not just then be seen. They said his shoulder had been dislocated and he had received a slight concussion, but would in a probability be about again in the course of a couple of weeks. At first they seemed determined that she should not see her son, but on hearing from a nurse that he was sleeping quietly they allowed the distressed woman to take a look at him. After that the kind-hearted policeman drove her home and stabled the horse for her.

That night was a terrible one for Mrs. Bregy. It was only within the past few months that her better nature had asserted itself after lying dormant for nearly twenty years. The buffeting she had received from the world had deadened the purer sentiments which had struggled for an existence within her breast, but now that she had found that there was still a place for her in the world, she was lifted out of the mire into which she had drifted and felt that she had something to live for. Not for revenge—for such was not her motive. She had loved and loved truly, and her love was as true, if not as pure, to-day as when the dignified Alphonse Bregy led her to the altar in the little French church in New York. It was still as ardent as it was when he first called her wife and took her home to the modest flat near to Washington Park. Still she was living with an object.

Her son had recently occupied a large part of her heart, but her husband still retained his place, and as day followed day the image of the gentleman who purchased the paper from her would rise to her mind, and in her dreams he was ever present. Sometimes she would murmur in those dreams: "Alphonse, don't you know me?" Then she would dream that once more they were united—Eugene his father's right hand, the father and son bound together by the strongest ties that can bind on this earth, their home the pleasantest place imaginable, nothing to trouble or vex them, the past forgiven and forgotten. Then a grim veil would cover all and a dreadful nightmare follow, and as the sun's rays burst through the blinds in the early morn she would turn restlessly on her bed, stretch out her arms, open her eyes and find that she was still alone. Lately she had resigned herself very much to her circumstances and had given up all idea of ever seeing her husband again. True, she had little cause to wish to see him, but, like many another patient

and long-suffering woman, she loved and hoped against fate.

And now in the midst of the brightness of her new life this other trouble had come upon her. Eugene, her manly boy, had been snatched from her side for a time and she was left without a counsellor or friend, with the store on her hands and only a slight experience to guide her as to what was best to do. Fortunately her brain was clear and knowing a young German who was sorely in need of some employment, temporary or otherwise, she hired him to attend to the store and was thereby enabled to make frequent visits to Eugene at the hospital. His case did not prove as serious as was at first imagined and his recovery was much more rapid than the most hopeful of the surgeons had anticipated.

In the second week he was able to move about a little and his mother was allowed to hold long conversations with him.

One day as his mother was leaving he said: "Mother, I wish you would try and get here a little sooner the day after to-morrow. The young lady who was brought back at the time the accident occurred will be here. She often comes to see me and sends me lots of good things to eat and drink."

"That is rather an uncommon thing, Eugene. Usually in a case of that kind a few apologies are expressed and that is the last of it," said his mother.

"It is not so in this instance," replied the invalid. "No one could have expressed more concern than this lady does. Why, she sometimes brings friends with her to see me and has offered me money. One day she left a purse on the bed containing five hundred dollars and slipped it into her pocket next time she came and she caught me in the act. I told her I did not want her money. I only wanted to get well."

"Well said, Eugene; you have the right spirit," said his mother.

He brought back thoughts of bygone days and gave Mrs. Bregy much to think of in connection with her youth and noble parentage when she heard such sentiment uttered by her son, and when she left him that day she kissed him with more fervor than she had ever done before.

She went back to the store and worked with renewed vigor that afternoon, and on the second day appeared punctually at the hospital. She met her son in the reception-room talking with the most beautiful young lady she had ever seen in her life. She stood for a moment and gazed at her in silent admiration and might have stood longer had not Eugene broken the spell by saying: "Mother, this is Miss Delaro, the lady who had such a fortunate escape on the day when I was hurt."

"Good afternoon, Miss Delaro," said the French woman, in her politest tones.

Armidia, for it was none other—responded with equal civility, and then said:

"Mrs. Bregy, I am sorry indeed that your son should have met with this accident in consequence of our German's inability to retain control of the horses. But he was unaccustomed to them, and as a result this worthy son of yours is forced into weeks of uselessness which, besides preventing him from following his ordinary vocation, must occasion him great loss of money, besides having caused him a great amount of pain. You really must allow us to recompense you for the loss you have sustained."

"Not at all, miss. It was a misfortune for which you are not to blame and we



"YOU REALLY MUST ALLOW US TO RECOMPENSE YOU."

must suffer it. My boy has lots of pluck and he will soon make good his loss," said Mrs. Bregy.

"That will not do at all," said Armidia; "I must at least share part of the damage, and insist on being allowed to do something for you either now or at some future time."

"Please understand, Miss Delaro, that neither of us wish it," was the quiet but firm answer.

"Then you will at least grant me one privilege," said Armidia, pleasantly. "I am told that your son will leave the hospital in a few days. Then permit me to call at the store and see how you are getting along, for I am thoroughly interested in the account of your history which your boy has given me and would like to hear more."

"We shall always be pleased to see you, I am sure," said Mrs. Bregy.

Armidia then rose to go, saying: "Next time I hope to see you in your own home, and I sincerely hope that your son's health will suffer very much in consequence of the accident."

Soon after Armidia had gone Eugene remarked to his mother:

"I have something to tell you, mother."

"What is it, Eugene, something important?"

"Well, perhaps it is, and perhaps not. When Miss Delaro called last week I asked her if she knew Mr. Emerick, the South American merchant, and she stared at me as though a thunderbolt had struck her, and answered: 'How strange. Yes, I have met him; do you know him?' I did not tell the circumstances of our meeting him, but I said that you had seen him once and he so resembled an old friend of yours that you always had him in your mind, but I shall never forget her puzzled look."

"This life is made up of myst'ries," said his mother, who was much impressed by what Eugene had related.

CHAPTER X.

"Non est cert, Non est cert," sang Percy Lovel, in a rich voice, full of pathos. Certainly he seemed to feel what he sang, and accompanied himself on the piano in a perfect manner. As the last notes died away he turned round on the stool and noticed that he was not alone.

"How long since you returned, Armidia? I did not hear you enter the room." "No, you were too much engrossed in your song to notice any thing else. But how is it, Percy, that you always sing such sad songs? One would imagine that there was some terrible grief gnawing at your heart, when you sing those songs—you do it with what seems to be so much real feeling."

"Yes, I can not give a more than ordinary reason for it. I passionately love music, and my whole soul responds when I commence to sing," replied Percy. Continuing, he asked:

"Have you been to the hospital again to-day?"

"Yes, I was there for over an hour. I saw that unfortunate young man's mother, a French lady, whom I should imagine was at one time in circumstances far superior to her present condition. Even her son seems to possess a bearing which is hardly compatible with their surroundings."

"Did you learn any more of their history?" asked Percy.

"Nothing; but I promised to call some time at the store and have a long talk with Mrs. Bregy."

Percy was silent a few moments; but he resumed:

"Armidia, I have been thinking that I would like to have a talk to that lady and her son some time. In fact, I have made up my mind to do it. Their strange connection with Mr. Emerick puzzles me and my curiosity impels me to learn more."

"What is your motive, Percy?"

"You will pardon my abruptness, Armidia, but for the present it must remain a secret; in due time you shall know all."

"No doubt you have excellent reasons," answered the unsophisticated girl.

Changing the subject, Percy asked if she could tell whether Mr. Wilcox was in the house or not. Armidia replied:

"I saw him a moment ago in the library."

"Then if you will please excuse me, I will go to him, as I wish to speak with him on his business." With these words Percy left the room.

He had not gone more than a moment when Mrs. Delaro entered the room where Armidia sat alone.

"Well, my dear, and how did you find the patient to-day?"

"He was very much improved, mamma, and will leave the hospital in a few days."

"Armidia, we must try to do something for that young man; it is not right that he should suffer so much and not be recompensed."

"But they will not take money; what then can we do?" said the girl.

"We must put our heads together and devise some means. By the by, my dear, was that Percy who went across to the library a moment ago?"

"Yes, he has gone to talk business with Mr. Wilcox."

"Then I must go too, for I also have some business matters to attend to this morning, and I need Percy's assistance." With these words the widow rose to go.

"As usual," said Armidia, with a pretty pout, "I am always left out in the cold. Why can't I know something of what transpires in these conclaves you are always having?"

"It is hardly necessary that you should be troubled with any business matters," said Mrs. Delaro as she left the room.

Shortly afterward Armidia ordered the carriage and went down-town to do some shopping. For the past few months they had been living in a handsomely furnished house near Gramercy Park. Armidia and her mother passed their time very much in each other's company, and the days went by pleasantly enough, except for the fact that thoughts of great and lasting trouble continually recurred to Mrs. Delaro's mind, often making her sad even in her daughter's company. Mr. Wilcox and Percy found plenty to occupy their time attending to various business matters when they were not busy trying to get a fresh clue to Mario Delaro's murderer.

This morning there was to be a consultation of the three interested persons regarding the recent developments in connection with the Bregy's.

"If Mr. Emerick is Alphonse Bregy and this woman his husband, then he certainly can not be Velasquez," argued Mr. Wilcox.

"Yet," said Percy, "there may be other information to come which will change our opinion. For my part I am now too thoroughly interested in knowing who this Mr. Emerick really is to let the matter drop. His actions from first to last during the brief time that we saw him were of a character which gave me dark suspicions, and if there is a way to find out who he really is I am going to do it. I am afraid I am not dare to even hope he is the man we want, but I have become so imbued with the detective spirit that I am anxious to satisfy my own curiosity."

"I would suggest," said Mrs. Delaro, wisely, "that we send for Eugene Bregy and his mother and ask them to tell us all they know. Mrs. Bregy will doubtless give us their history and Eugene may have found out something, the knowledge of which will be worth possessing."

"That is undoubtedly the proper course to pursue," remarked Mr. Wilcox.

"Then it can not be done too soon," urged Percy. "I can not even go to sleep at night without that man Emerick's image before me, and something tells me he is hiding from us or from some one."

It was several days before Eugene was able to come up to the Delaros' house. The neighbors stared hard enough when they saw him and his mother seat themselves in the stylish victoria which was drawn up in front of the store door to

(To be continued.)

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MANITOBA







## BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1891.

### THE GRITS AND RAILWAYS.

There are so many peculiarities connected with the railway manoeuvres of the Grit party of Manitoba that even the ingenious and independent young member for North Brandon, the "Hon" (C) Clifford Sifton, in expectancy, will have a slippery job in hand to explain them when the faction next appeals to the country, which from appearances will not now be very long. In the days of the late Mr. Norquay they burnt many a midnight oil searching the air frantically for a word than "than Japheth in search of a father"—for some railway Moses to lead in the matter to free the country from the "iron grasp" of the C. P. R. At that time some of the faithful even went so far as to say it would pay every farmer in the province to give \$100 to secure the H.B.R. which, by the way, would have amounted to about \$3,000,000 cash for the province. Later their leaders, Messrs. Greenway and Martin, succeeded in inducing the Norquay government to place on the statutes of the province a guarantee of interest on four and a half millions of dollars to any company who would undertake the construction of the line. At a meeting at Emerson a little later, Mr. Norquay said he did not believe the road was an immediate pressing necessity, and at once the faithful few set to work to belabor him with denunciations and curses such as seldom or never before fell to the lot of any premier in Canada.

Subsequently, through an accident, such as scarcely likely to befall the country again, the declaimers were placed on the treasury benches, and the guarantee not only remained on the statutes, but the premier encouraged the president of the company then in existence, Hugh Sutherland to go to England in search of money for the work, clothing him with a certificate of character of the highest order, and assuring him the guarantee on the statutes would be good if capitalists could be got who would undertake the work. A year or so later, however, Mr. Martin, the Tyeon of the administration, got into secret holds with the N. P. R. R. people, and one fine morning the Hudson's Bay guarantee disappeared from the statutes, like a mist before a July sun, no one knowing whether it had gone. Like a dog with a bone pursued by equally fleet canines, Mr. Martin found himself pursued by public opinion, and as a sop to appease that opinion he placed another offer on record—one of \$750,000 as a cash bonus which was "the very best the country could do," and his organ at the Portage, the Liberator, we beg pardon, the Liberal, declared it was not safe to leave even so much at stake while "the gang of hoodlums" meaning Hugh Sutherland and Co., had anything to do with the project. While all these turns of the kaleidoscope had taken place, explanations for them were confined to the immaculate bosoms of Greenway and Martin themselves and perhaps the N. P. people. In the campaign Mr. Martin, at some meetings declared his lack of confidence in the scheme at all; he had infinitely more in the N.P. under both contracts, tax sales, Union Squares, etc., and unhesitatingly declared even a cent of a guarantee should not be given, while Mr. Sutherland had anything to do with the charter. In the same contest at several meetings Mr. Sifton, "the fair-minded member for North Brandon," unhesitatingly affirmed the country was not able to give more than \$750,000 to the road.

Well, brought face to face with the electors things have changed again. Mr. Sifton now finds the country is able to give \$1,500,000 cash to the line instead of the \$750,000 it was barely able to give a month ago, and Messrs. Greenway and Martin find Sutherland and Co. are not such a bad "gang of hoodlums" after all, as they can now be trusted with a grant of just double what they could be trusted with during Martin's campaign. Now the question is, do this band of adventurers and mountebanks think the people can really be taught with such a basket of chaff as this: or is the new change one for effect only—to bull-doze the electors again till the elections are over? Is the new proposition only a bait held out for a purpose to disappear again as the four and a half millions guarantee disappeared, after the elections are over? In the elections the factions will, have a rich reckoning with the people. The electors will want to know why if the party were sincere in their advocacy of the four and a half million guarantee, it was ever removed from the statutes. Lack of confidence in Sutherland and Co. will not do for an answer as the grant is increased again under their management. If it was for purposes of deception a deception to be practised again when the coming elections are over, the people naturally want to know it. Especially will the electors of North Brandon want to know from Mr. Sifton, that upstart of independence, how it has come the province has doubled in wealth during the last month.

In our humble opinion, however, in their endeavor to catch the vote the present incumbents in office have overstepped the mark, as we believe time will show the cash bonus of a million and a half will prove infinitely a heavier burden on the people than the guarantee of four and a half millions the company would have taken for the construction of the road. Either the road, if built, will eventually pay its way or it will not. If it is felt the road will not pay then it should be dropped at once, before a cent is sunk in it. If on the other hand it is felt the project will pay, then all liability of the province under a four and a half million guarantee would eventually cease, while a cash bonus of a million and a half stands a burden on the province for that amount, and a loss in interest to the people of \$75,000 a year forever. To our mind the four and a half millions guarantee was the better proposition for the province and it will not require more than the experience of the next 25 years to prove it. But, then, Manitoba has a luxury, a government made up, according to their own admissions, of colossal liars and "men without hearts or consciences," backed by independents of the Sifton stamp, and the people must make up their minds to pay for what they secured with their own franchise.

It is dangerous to be too good a dreamer. Recently a Cincinnati man woke up his wife in the middle of the night to tell her that he had just dreamed that his store was on fire. Sure enough, in a few minutes a messenger came, telling him that his store was on fire. He felt so proud over his dream that he bragged about it all over town; and the insurance companies hearing of it, refused to pay the insurance.

The recent report of the Hungarian Minister of Education shows some remarkable progress in popular education in that country. The number of children of proper age to attend school has increased 17.95 per cent. since 1869, and now reaches 2,468,828. The number actually attending school has increased in the same two decades fully 81.65 per cent., and now reaches 2,915,612. The number of schools is 16,702, an increase of 21.04 per cent. The sum spent for elementary education is more than 15,000,000 florins annually. Of Normal schools there are 71, with an attendance of 3,785, while in 1869 it was only 1,556. These schools cost 1000,000 florins annually.

Riches generally increase some men's vanity; but they appear to have enlarged the Hon. Martin's understanding, as since he has grown to "the front ranks of provincial capitalists" he has learned that the N.P. is not after all the best thing for Manitoba. After crowning himself with a halo of light, that it was at one time thought should prove to himself and generations yet unborn an heirloom, to be envied by all the potentates of civilization, in the "busting of monopoly," he learns that he has not carried public opinion with him—that orate as he may on the benefits of competition, no one but himself can see it in the Northern Pacific. He sees also a general election at hand and to capture the vote he lights on the question of cheap fuel. But in this also, like the cantankerous cow, he puts his foot in it. It cannot for a moment be believed that do what they may, in the dying hours of the parliament, the Greenway government can ever again secure public confidence. For years before the contract with the N. P. these discredited politicians had been declaiming in the most violent terms against the C. P. R., and now they find it necessary to fall back on that "Monopolist," to meet the necessities of the times. They made a contract with the N. P. to build the coal fields, but after getting all they could out of the government cow, they faked and refused to build the line. Hoping then to save southern and western Manitoba they make a contract with the C. P. R. to build the line and lay down coal in Brandon at \$4.75 per ton and paying the company \$150,000 for the extension. Here, again, in their frantic efforts to save themselves, the gang over-reach. They make a contract with a coal company to put coal on the cars at the mines for \$1.75 a ton, while miners are now loading it on wagons at \$1.00 per ton, giving the company \$2.25 for haulage, a distance of 220 miles. For putting the road through this summer the government can get no credit, as Mr. Van Horne had already pledged the Hon. Mr. Dewdney as early as two months ago, the road would be built. All then the government can get credit for, in their contract, is the concession there may be in hauling the coal 220 miles for \$2.25, and this disappears when it is known they now haul it from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, double the distance, for \$3.94 per ton. No; Joseph, if you want to catch the electors of Manitoba, again, you must try some other game, the public know too much for this.

Mr. R. P. Roblin, leader of the Opposition, in the Local House, is to be congratulated on the success he and his fol-

lowing made on the franchise Act, against the brute force of the Government. They wrung the few concessions they got from the Government, as the barons wrung the Magna Charta from King John, many centuries ago.

### TO THE COAL FIELDS.

WHAT THE PROVINCE IS TO GET FOR THE \$150,000.

In moving the second reading of the bill to grant a bonus of \$150,000 to aid the C. P. R. in extending their line to the Souris coal fields, the Attorney-General gave an outline of the benefits to be derived therefrom. He said: "By an arrangement with the Dominion Coal & Coke company the price of coal at the mine was not to exceed \$1.75 per ton. This would mean that coal would be sold here at \$4 per ton. The price of Galt coal, which perhaps was somewhat better, was \$7.50 per ton. It was hard to say yet whether the Galt coal was better or not. Samples of Souris coal were almost if not quite as good. This meant a saving of \$3 per ton in the least favored locality in the province. Getting westward the coal would be very cheap fuel indeed. Galt coal at Morden, Deloraine and other points in the west was much higher than at Winnipeg. In Brandon it sold for \$8, at Morden \$9. Under the arrangement made by the government the district which had the greatest needs would get the coal at a low price. In addition to this great advantage they were able to secure additional railway facilities. The Deloraine branch would be extended to Melita; the Glenboro branch six miles west of the point at present reached. The Hartney-Melita branch was to be completed to Melita and the coal railway to the coal fields. In return for all these benefits the government would give the sum of \$150,000. He was quite satisfied the people would say the amount given to the company was not at all excessive, considering the great benefits to be derived from the cheapness of coal. If we only got the coal the province could almost pay the amount stated. This country just have fuel at any price. The C. P. R. intended eventually to reach the coal fields. In the course of a few years, they might get the road with out any bonus at all. But the government felt justified in giving aid to secure the immediate extension to the coal fields.

### The New Orleans Lynching.

New Orleans, La., April 13.—The grand jury is expected to report during the coming week, and among other things it is said the confession of Politz will be used in the report. Although Politz protested his own innocence, he acknowledged he had joined the Mafia under the impression that it was a benevolent society, was present at the meeting when Hennessy's death was decided upon, and was ordered to carry the guns in a sack to Monasterio's slant, but refused. He did not know of the killing until the Sunday following, but afterwards learned the details from Monasterio, and they were substantially the same as presented by the State upon trial. The State did not use the confession because it had direct proof of Politz's presence at the killing, which his story denied. Politz is said to have a brother who closely resembles him, who has not been heard of since the killing and is presumably in Italy. Had he been found the identification might have been transferred to him, and Politz's confession would have formed an important link in the chain of evidence.

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Every Furnace guaranteed to do its work as agreed upon.

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### RADAM'S A Sure Cure

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### Micrope Chronic Ailments!

GUARANTEED.

### Killer.

This Remedy is not a Palliative.

### BUT A CURATIVE!

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Branch office for Manitoba and Northwest Territories, 103 George Street, Winnipeg, Man. Mail orders promptly attended to. Robt. Patterson, Manager, John Stark, Druggist, Portage la Prairie, N.B. Halpin, Druggist, Brandon.

### Wanted.

TWO dining room girls at the Beaubien House.

**I.O.O.F. ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.**  
THE Oddfellows' Anniversary Service will be held in St. Matthews Church, on Sunday April the 28th inst. at 11 a.m. All Oddfellows at present in the city are respectfully invited to join the local brethren in attending it. Brethren will assemble at the Oddfellows' Lodge room, Nation's Block, at 10 30 a.m.  
F.F. BENNET N.G.  
J.S. BRAYFIELD R.S.

### Breaking and Backsetting.

WILL pay \$1 per acre. No scrub, no stone, and prairie freshly burnt. Two thirds payable as the work proceeds, balance upon completion of contract. Work to begin at once.  
Apply to W.H. Hooper, GRANDVIEW April 23rd, 1891.

### NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that any person violating the provisions of By-Law No. 22, a By-Law to amend by-law No. 21, entitled a by-law for regulating the erection of buildings and preventing the erection of wooden buildings within specified limits in the city of Brandon, will be prosecuted.  
By order,  
JOHN C. KERR,  
City Clerk.

### Wanted.

A girl for light house work and to look after children.  
Apply to Mrs. W.A. McDONALD.

## GOPHERS!

ROSE'S GOPHER KILLER.



(TRADE MARK.)

Took only Diploma at Brandon Agricultural Show.

Use no other. All who have tried it enforce it. One killing before day is worth one dozen in July.

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## ROSE & CO.,

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### THE BEST WAY

### TO BUY OR SELL

Any description of Farm Lands, Town lots, or House Property, is to come straight to my office on Rosser Avenue, or to write to me.

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FRED D. COOPER,

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, Brandon.

## Paisley & Morton

COME up smiling at commencement of the spring season.—A big trade makes any merchant happy. We have purchased for the spring trade fresh lines of seasonable Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps etc., some already to hand and the balance on the way, that in variety, quality, and popularity, STAND AWAY AT THE TOP. Our first care in buying these goods had been as to quality, and in marking to make them uniformly low, so that visitors will become buyers, and buyers freely admit ours to be the

### Cheapest Stock In Town.

And while we do sell as cheap as any competitor, we GIVE with every Twenty Dollars worth of Goods bought from us for CASH, your choice of a number of useful articles in SILVER GOODS: see list on prize cards, ask for one. See new lines in these goods next week.

Careful attention paid to mail orders. Samples sent when requested. Purpose waiting upon our customers at a distance once a season with complete set of samples. See "Dry Goods Herald" mailed in a few days.

We solicit your "all the year round patronage."

Yours for Business,

PAISLEY & MORTON.

BRANDON, SOUTH SIDE ROSSER, McDIARMID'S BLOCK.

## SOURIS. SOURIS. SOURIS.

Half a Car Load of

## BOOTS & SHOES

TO HAND.

Best Brand in the Market. Call and see them.

## CRAWFORD & CO.,

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## TEAS. - TEAS.

A couple of shipments of Teas from the eastern market which were bought at a

### Large Reduction off

the regular price, we are therefore in a position to give you Teas equal in quality at a much less cost than you have been in the habit of paying.

The consignment consists of all the different kinds, viz:

## CONGOS, YOUNG HYSONS, ASSAM, INDIAN PEKOS, JAPANS, ETC.

We will be pleased if you will call on us and get a sample. You need only to try them to be convinced that we are giving you better value for your money than you ever got before, at

## W. J. YOUNG & CO'S.,

The Red Front.

Also a full line of General Groceries always on hand which you will always find fresh and of best quality.



## Nothing Like Leather!

## BOOTS & SHOES. - BOOTS & SHOES.

## W. SENKBEIL,

## The Pioneer Boot and Shoe Dealer.

Announces to the citizens of Brandon and vicinity that he has resumed business in his new stand, Rosser Avenue, opposite the Queen's Hotel, and has opened a large and carefully selected stock of **BOOTS & SHOES**, which he will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to all his old customers, and as many new ones as favor him with a call. An inspection of the stock is respectfully solicited.

## Custom Work and Repairing by first-class Workmen.







## Manitoba Farmers Opinion of Manitoba.

### LETTER FROM WELLWOOD.

This is a good dairying country and mixed farming the most successful. My cattle thrive well winter and summer. Have plenty of wood and water, and have never suffered any hardships or loss. I have 320 acres of land, worth \$1,000, though I came here without a cent of capital. I came from Smithfield, Ont. I grow all the grain and vegetable crops with success. I have always been a farmer, and settled here six years ago, and have certainly bettered my condition. I have 100 acres cultivated, and am satisfied with the country, and my prospects are good.—W. B. Bridgman.

### LETTER FROM POPULAR POINT.

I arrived in Manitoba in 1854, \$30 in debt; now I have 320 acres of land, the soil a black loam, 5 horses, 12 head of cattle, 3 pigs and 50 poultry; the land is worth \$4,000. I have 120 acres under crop, and consider my stock, implements, buildings, etc., worth \$2,300. We are supplied with church, school and market, and my total taxes are \$18. I grow the usual crops; have had 25 bushels of wheat per acre, 50 bushels of oats, 20 of barley, 200 of potatoes, 10 of flax, and 13 tons of hay per acre. There are a quantity of vacant land near me to be had at from \$2 to \$20 per acre, and settlers should arrive in the spring. I like Manitoba and my prospects are good.—John Francis.

### LETTER FROM DECLARE.

Any man coming to Manitoba should have some capital and come in the spring. I am more than satisfied with the country. I am delighted with it. I am Canadian, coming from Talbotville, Ont., in 1882, and considered I have doubled in property value by coming. I have had no loss or hardships, and find the climate very healthy. Wood is convenient to me, and I get water from wells from 14 to 8 feet deep. My farm is worth \$2,000, of which there are 320 acres, with 50 acres cultivated. This is a good dairying country, as there is plenty of food for cattle, and sheep do as well as other stock.—H. Ayerst.

### LETTER FROM DECLARE.

I am a Canadian, from London, Ont., where I was a farmer. I settled in Manitoba in March, 1882, and homesteaded 320 acres. This is one of the best dairying countries in the world, and sheep do well and are profitable. I consider the climate very healthy, and have plenty of wood and good water. I have suffered no losses whatever, and find the necessities of life the same here as elsewhere. My farm is worth \$1,000. I am well satisfied with the climate, country, and my prospects are good.—W. P. Orr.

### LETTER FROM MINNEAPOLIS.

I am a Scotchman, from Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to Manitoba in 1880, and have certainly bettered my condition. I have suffered no hardships or loss, and find the climate healthy. I have 100 acres of land and grow all the usual crops with success. Early in the spring is the best time for settlers to arrive and bring nothing but clothing. I was settled in Ontario for a while before coming to Manitoba. My farm is worth \$1,000. I am satisfied with the country and my prospects.—John Cummings.

### LETTER FROM DUTTON.

In May, 1873, I settled in Manitoba. I came from Grey, Ont., where I was a farmer. I began with \$2,000 and homesteaded and purchased 1,620 acres of land. The soil is a mellow, rich, black loam, with clay subsoil. I use no manure except on my garden. I had 2,000 bushels of corn in full bearing this season, many of them yielding over 100 bushels at a single picking, and single trimmed stalks weighing over three pounds. Winter begins about the 1st of September and ends in March. Summer frosts are exceptional. I had one crop injured in 15 years. I have 20 head of cattle and horses and they thrive well winter and summer. I have had plenty of wood for all purposes until this year, but coal is abundant and easily obtained. I consider my land worth \$1,200, and can say without hesitation that there is no country east of Manitoba for a steady industrious man.—Geo. M. Youmans.

### LETTER FROM NEPESWA.

I have 320 acres of land, the soil is a rich, black loam, 15 inches deep; the clay subsoil. I have no manure; the climate is healthy; cattle thrive, and I have suffered no loss from storms, winter or summer. I find the necessities of life a little higher here than in my old home. Settlers should come in April. I have 320 acres of land, worth \$2,000. I came from Perth, Ont., and settled in Manitoba in 1880. I am satisfied with the country. Winter lasts about five months.—B. R. Hamilton.

### LETTER FROM CAMBRIDGE.

I came from Kent, Ont., with a capital of \$2,000, and purchased and homesteaded 1,600 acres. I have always been a farmer, and have 200 acres cultivated. I stable my stock in winter, feeding them on straw until January, and prairie hay morning and evening until spring. I consider my farm worth \$5,000, and have never suffered any hardships or loss winter or summer. Stock raising is profitable and sheep thrive. I have an abundance of wood, and the river Boyne runs through my farm. I am satisfied with the country and my prospects are good.—Peter Campbell.

### LETTER FROM CAMBRIAN.

I am an Englishman, from Lancashire, England, where I was a tailor and warden draper, but left on account of depression in trade. I settled in Manitoba in 1883, without any capital. There are 320 acres in my farm, which is worth \$1,200. The soil is a sandy loam, about 18 inches deep. Winter begins about November 15th and ends about March 20th. The climate is very healthy and I have had no loss from storms.—John Wm. Bridge.

### LETTER FROM FAIRBURN.

I consider the climate very healthy and summer frosts exceptional. A man could not do better than come to Manitoba if he wants to get a home of his own. My cattle thrive first-class, and I think mixed farming is the safest and most profitable. I have always been a farmer, and came from Huron, Ont., in 1881. I began with \$40 and have now 320 acres of land, worth \$2,000. I have plenty of wood and water, and think Manitoba a good dairying country.—Sam. Oke, Jr.

### LETTER FROM ASSESSMENT.

I am a native of Northamptonshire, England, but was settled in Montreal before coming to Manitoba. I was a farm laborer there, and left to better myself. I began here with \$500 taking up a homestead of 160 acres. I grow all the grain and vegetable crops with good results, and consider my farm worth \$1,000. This is a good dairy country and cattle thrive well on the wild prairie grass. I am satisfied with this country, but any man who is willing to work hard best stay away, while an industrious steady man can soon have a home of his own.—George Smith.

### LETTER FROM NAPINKA.

I am a Canadian, from Wellington, Ont., and came to Manitoba in 1882. I was a farmer there. My cattle thrive well winter and summer, and I have abundance of wood and water on my farm. There could not be a better country for dairying than Manitoba. I winter my stock on hay and straw. I have 450 acres of land, with 80 acres cultivated, the soil a sandy loam. My farm is worth \$4,000, and I have suffered no loss from storms, and am satisfied with the climate the country and my prospects.—A. A. Tius.

### LETTER FROM WELLWOOD.

I am perfectly satisfied with Manitoba. I winter my stock on hay, straw and roots and never saw them do better in any country. I am a native of Hoxburghshire, Scotland, and was settled in Ontario but removed to Manitoba in 1877. I began with \$250, and consider the present value of my farm at \$5,000. Last year I had 230 acres under crop, 200 being wheat, 35 in oats and 6 in barley. The best yielding an average of 42 bushels of wheat, 87 bushels of barley 42 bushels per acre. Potatoes also gave 300 bushels turnips 900 and carrots 500 bushels per acre. I use little manure on my grain and root crops. I have certainly bettered my condition by coming here, and think Manitoba just the place for a man to make a home for himself.—G. R. Black.

### LETTER FROM BOUNTYWAITE.

I think the climate very healthy, have plenty of wood and water, and have suffered no loss or hardships winter or summer. I settled in Manitoba in 1880 coming from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and have certainly bettered my condition thereby. Winter begins about the middle of November and ends about the 1st of March. Summer frosts are exceptional, and my cattle thrive well. I have 320 acres of land, with 150 under cultivation, growing all the different crops with success. I am satisfied with the country and my farm is worth \$3,000.—W. S. Moody.

### LETTER FROM DUTCHMAN.

I began life in Manitoba with \$40, and have now 320 acres of good land worth \$3,000 with 150 acres under crop. I have 4 horses and 15 head of cattle and they thrive splendidly in winter and summer. I came from Kinross, Ont., in 1879, where I was a carpenter. I think mixed farming the best for this country, and have had no loss from storms.—R. B. Wetherington.

### LETTER FROM DEUMCONOR.

I like Manitoba and my prospects are good. I began with \$400, and came from Bruce, Ont., in 1877. When this country is fully opened up, it will be one of the best countries in the world for farming. I stable my stock in winter, feeding my horses and milch cows on hay, and young cattle on straw. I have 300 acres of land the soil a clay loam with heavy clay subsoil. Plowing begins about the 15th of April and ends about the 15th of November. I have five horses, 25 head of cattle and 50 poultry. My farm is worth \$6,000, stock \$1,500, implements \$500, buildings \$1,200. I had 140 acres in wheat last year, 0 in oats, and 15 in barley. The average yield of wheat was 25 bushels, oats 50 bushels, and barley 35 bushels per acre. I also grow all kinds of vegetables with good success. Winter begins about December 1st and ends about April 1st. We have good roads the year round, and also a church, market and railway near by. This is a good dairying country, the climate healthy, and my prospects good.—James Askin.

### LETTER FROM CARLETON.

This is a good agricultural country, and settlers who came here five years ago with nothing are now quite comfortable. I was a merchant in Carleton, Ont., and came to Manitoba in 1882 to better my condition, and have decidedly done so. I like the winters here and have never suffered any loss or hardships. My cattle thrive excellent on the wild grass, and this is the most healthy climate under the sun. I have 480 acres of land, of which 200 acres are cultivated. I am satisfied with the country and my farm is worth \$4,800.—A. H. Carroll, P. M.

### LETTER FROM MARNEY.

I am a Canadian from Hillsdale, Ont., and came to Manitoba in 1883, and have certainly bettered my condition. I have 80 acres under crop growing wheat, oats, barley, etc., and have always had good success. Sheep thrive well here and are profitable. I spend my winter months marketing grain, hauling wood and attending stock. I have enough wood on my farm for years to come and plenty of good water. I am well satisfied with the country and find the climate healthy.—Thomas Church Moffatt.

### LETTER FROM BURNSIDE.

Settlers should arrive in the spring and bring cash, farm implements and clothing. Manitoba is the place for any man who is willing to work, as he can soon have a home of his own. I settled here in 1886 coming from Lorraine, France. I get wood and water easily, and consider the climate healthy. I stable my stock in winter feeding them with hay. This is a good dairying country and suitable for live stock. I consider my farm, stock and fixtures worth \$5,700, though I came here with only \$200. I grow all the usual crops with success, and have 320 acres of land. We are supplied with school, church and market, and my total taxes are \$15. I have benefited by coming to Manitoba, I like it and my prospects are good.—B. C. Breslock.

### LETTER FROM RAPID CITY.

Any man desirous of possessing land of his own cannot do better than come to Manitoba. The climate is healthy, the soil cannot be surpassed and the scenery very; markets and railway facilities, school and churches easily reached. I have always been a farmer, and have had no losses, except during the summer of 1885 from hail. I find provisions and clothing about the same as in my old home. Plowing begins about the 20th of April and ends about the 15th of November. I am a native of Ireland, and came to Manitoba in 1880, with \$150, taking up a homestead of 160 acres. I consider my farm worth \$7,000. I like my prospects and have benefited by coming.—James Drury.

### LETTER FROM OAK LAKE.

I have suffered no hardships or loss from storms, winter or summer, and find the climate healthy. Spring is the best time for settlers to arrive, and should bring blankets and wearing apparel. Winter begins here about December 1st, and ends about March 30th. I get wood easily, and water from wells 12 to 20 feet deep. I am a native of Ireland, and was formerly settled in Muskoka, Ont., and came to Manitoba in 1881 without a cent of capital, taking up a homestead of 320 acres. My farm is worth \$3,000, with 75 acres under cultivation. Last year I had 40 acres in wheat, 10 in oats, and 15 in barley. The wheat gave 30 bushels, oats 40 bushels, and barley 40 bushels per acre.—H. R. Toot.

### LETTER FROM ROSEDALE.

I grow cabbage, cauliflower, squash, citrons, asparagus, onions, beets, carrots, and a number of others, and they all succeed well. I was a farmer in London, Ont., and was in ill health. I find this climate very healthy, and have much improved my condition. I settled here in 1872 and homesteaded 320 acres, now worth \$1,800. Oak and poplar wood is plentiful here, and water convenient. I have 22 head of cattle, and think there is no better place in the world for dairying than Manitoba.—A. Begy.

### LETTER FROM BURNSIDE.

In April, 1882, I settled in Manitoba coming from Huron, Ont., I have always been a farmer and began here with \$50 capital. I have great confidence in Manitoba's future, and a poor man can soon make a home for himself and family. I have 160 acres of land with 120 ready for the crop of 1891. I consider my farm worth \$4,000, stock \$1,500, and buildings \$800. I have plenty of wood and good water, and find the necessities of life about the same as down east. There is a large quantity of vacant lands near me selling for \$15 to \$25 per acre. I like Manitoba well, my prospects are good, and I would advise those who have no farms of their own in the east to come west where there are good prospects of getting one.—James A. Fraser.

### LETTER FROM RAPID CITY.

I am from Guelph, Ont., where I was a cabinet maker, and left to better my condition. I arrived here 1879 and homesteaded 160 acres, now worth \$2,500. I use no manure as yet, and have 100 acres cultivated. I grow all the grain crops; also vegetables such as cabbage, kale, cauliflower, citrons, squash, pumpkins, onions, beets, lettuce, beans, celery and cucumbers, and all with good success. I have abundance of wood and water, and in 11 years only lost one crop from hail. I have 25 head of cattle and they thrive excellent winter and summer. I am satisfied with the climate and my prospects. Winter lasts about 5 months.—John J. Martin.

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